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VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.

NO. 379.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I WASHINGTO

may be needed in this grave emergency.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6 1854

BAOK NUMBERS.—We are still able to supply ribers to the Era from the commence nent of the volume, in January last. Person desiring to commence with the volume, will please state the fact in their orders.

NOTICE TO OUR BOSTON SUBSCRIBERS.

These of our subscribers in Boston and vi ainity who have heretofore received their pa pers from Mr. G. W. Light, are informed the prenfer they will receive them by mail. Should any subscriber fail to receive his paper. he will oblige us by informing us of the fact, and also of the time to which he has paid his

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A few words to our subscribers in explana tion of several matters between us. The story of the Saxon Serf was contri for last May; the author agreed to commence and finish it so that it might open in the be ginning of July, and proceed, uninterruptedly, in successive numbers of the Era, to the close We agreed to pay him two hundred dollars for it, and, at the urgent instance of a friend of his, advanced him the whole sum before we had received a chapter of it. Months passed and no Saxon Serf appeared. On our return from Europe, we used every means to induce the author to fulfil his agreement. He wrote a few chapters; stopped; wrote a few more; should the opponents of the obnoxious measure institution of Slavery, and you will find many and stopped again. This brought him to the quarrel among themselves? Why suffer antia few chapters; stopped; wrote a few more; and stopped again. This prought him to the quarted names and issues to prevent their coclose of the year. Some time afterwards, he quated names and issues to prevent their coclose of the year. Some time afterwards, he quated names and issues to prevent their coconvention; you will have a report, some resoin contempt of the whole scheme of Free protraoted winters, with six Southern States, determined not to publish till we had receive Mr. Herbert. Since then, we have received nothing from him. Our contract was made in May last; the story to be commenced in July and carried on without interruption: we paid last June: this is now April: our readers see how the contract has been fulfilled by Mr. Herbert, and understand why they have been

disappointed.
So much for the Saxon Serf.

We announced that in the beginning of this volume it was our intention to begin another story, by a London contributor, entitled "Con 72d Wray, or, Secret Societies in France." We have not forgotten this. The chapters of this story have been regularly forwarded to us. and are now on file, and, as the series of sketches, by Mary Irving, will close in two or

remember, that while our expenses this year are vastly increased, and our Daily Enterprise vields us nothing, but depends altogether upon the Weekly, the Weekly must suffer unless its subscription list be kept up; and this can only be done by attending to renewals, and giving us a lift with new subscribers, whenever they are to be had.

THE PARTY OF FREEDOM. The New York Tribune, if we understand

it, has considered the Whig party in a state of dissolution since the last Presidential election but such has not been the prevalent sentime among the adherents of that party, for in nearly all the States they have put forth strenuous efforts to keep up their organization.

Nothing has loosened their party ties so much as the late movement for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the first place, Slavery feeling among the "Silver Grays," or "Nationals," as they were called, brought them into harmonious co-operation with Liberal Whigs; and in the second place, being sustained by the Whig press of the South, and by the Whig delegation in Congress from that section, with rare exceptions, it broke the bond of the National organization, alienating Northern from Southern Whigs.

The Whig party, which rallied under th banner of Henry Clay, and around the doc trine of Protection in 1844, which place General Taylor in the Presidential chair is 1848, on the single principle of Non-Interfe rence by the Executive with the action of Congress, and which in 1852 adopted the egislation of 1830, including the Fugitive lave Law as a finality, is no more.

It never derived much strength from i Southern scotion-never enough to compen titution." In 1852, when it east a larger vo than is had done in 1840, 1844; or 1848, th Southern proportion was smaller than ever-not more than 335,000, in a total Whig vote of 1,878,000. It paid more than it had ever do

for Slaveholding support, and got less.

It is manifest that all this support is n gone. It cannot look to slaveholders—it would be folly to attempt to win them back by any amount of concession. The shock of the Nabrasks convulsion, as a Virginia paper say

out to pick up the fragments and unite them the North on the Nebraska Question, and "its with the Free Soil and Demogratic party that

and voters in the free States who have been trammels, and converting every product of coustomed to vote with the Whig Party. Southern industry to the aggrandizement and

What do they intend to do? There is no southern Whig Party; its adherents have united in swelling the ranks of the great Party Southern rights in New Bedford and Milname which now means nothing, and to issues which are obsolete? What does the crisis domand? The union of the non-slaveholders of the country for the sake of Union and Liberty. Free-Soilers or Independent Democrats are willing to form such a union. Anti-Nebraska Democrats will not be wanting. A distinct, itated—let the spirit that animates them | bono? The South is still in vassalage. pervade the Northern mind.

For once, let us have a Party of Freedom meeting the Slaveholders fairly and squarely the issue they have thrust upon the free on the issue they have thrust upon the free States. Let the clamor of Sectionalism be scouted. A struggle for Liberty, the great Interest of the whole Nation, cannot be sectional. The forces arrayed in its support may at first be confined chiefly to the free States, but only because the men of the South who would rally with them, are restrained by the grarbaaring aristograge of slaveholders.

the People assume for themselves the exercise of the same powers? Are not the non-slaveholders as capable of governing as the slaveholders? Have the latter any more respect for the Constitution and for State Rights than the former? The Party of Slavery has controlled the Federal Government, and shaped its policy to suit its own creed and interests. Let the Party of Freedom prove its supremacy at the Ballot Box, and assume and wield a Power which has been too long abused.

Such an event would break the prestige of the Slave Power; extinguish the race of Northorn serviles; put a stop to the schemes of the Slavery Propaganda; release the South itself terest; and lead to the gradual development in that region also of a Party of Freedom.

Nor would there be any fear of Disunion The great party controlling the Government would know how to be just. It would respect the rights of the States, and maintain the Constitution. Slaveholders might fret and fume and threaten, but it would not do for them to rebel against the Government, because by a phia, and Boston, he does not explain. The legitimate vote at the ballot-box, they had been ousted from power. As well might the Demin the former than in the latter, and yet these ocratic Party become revolutionary, at finding itself in a minority. The will of the majoricy must govern; and if slaveholders be turned out

majority, they must acquiesce, or do worse.

Again, then, we say, what do the million ters who have acted with the Whig Party, the Ballot-Box, and take the central of the ederal Government, or divide, and permit nselves to be controlled, and the interests of Freedom trampled upon, by three hundred thousand slaveholders?

"IGHORANT PROFESSORS AND INSOLENT

The Petersburgh (Va) Intelligencer, speaking for Southern Whig, says:

"The defection of Mr. Everett and of the National Intelligencer has played havor with the Whig party. It is useless to disguise the fact that Abolitionism and Free-Soilism havo, with these accessions, effectually broken the ties which bound together the Whigs of the South and of the North. The former cannot featernize with the latter, arrayed, as they now are, against one another upon the vital constitutional principle which is embraced in the Nebraska question."

On the other hand of the North is embraced in the Nebraska question."

the North on the Nebraska Question, and "its arrogant assumption" that the Southern States will support Houston before Badger, Hale before Clayton. and so on to the end. If the Southern Whig members of Congross are ready to butcher the Whig party, they must prepare to face such a body of the free Whigs, free Democrats, and Free Soilers, as they never met before. The Compromise of 1850 sent Free Soil and Abolition stock down to 90 per cent. Below par. The Nebraska bill has already below par. The Nebraska bill has already below par. The Nebraska bill has already below par. The passage of that bill will make it the highest stock in market. Even Garrison cannot sink it. Seward, Hale, and Chase, never stood so high in public estem as at present, and John M. Niles, Gideon Welles, and Francis Gillette, stand fair for early Governors of Connecticut."

Now, there are at least ten hundred thout and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free States who have been and voters in the free Whigs, and free W

Southern rights in New Bedford and Milof Slavery which possesses the South, and wields its political power. Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, Badger, and Clayton, are no more to them, than Pierce, Douglas, Mason, and Butler. What do they intend to do? Cling to a strength. Nothing can so effectually protect our rights and interests against invasion, entire commercial independence of the States disposed to insult or injure us."

A Mr. London, of Richmond, Va, in reply to an invitation to attend the coming Convenquirer, in which he boldly proposes a discrimirital issue is presented—the repeal of the Mis-souri Compromise. Slavery demands this— Northern import or production! Not much Slaveholders, Whig and Democratic, so-called, does he hope from the Convention. "You will insist upon this—the Democracy of the Union have in your body many men who will tacitly is required to make adhesion to it a test. Why confess that our vassalage is the result of the mends the course of Senators es; but you will find it end in nothing practi-Seward and Fish in regard to this measure: cal, unless the Legislatures of the Southern States the New Haven Palladium prefers Houston to Badger, Hale to Clayton. Let their example Richmond, at Baltimore, at Memphis—but cui

> "We have, since that time, appropriated millions of dollars to works of internal improvement; some of us have embarked more largely in foreign trade; but there are not half

overbearing aristocracy of slaveholders.

Let the threat of Disunion be spurned. A few hundred thousand slaveholders have long held possession of the Administrative Powers of the how long it will take your shopkeepers to get sketches, by Mary Irving, will close in two or three numbers, we shall begin that story the first week in May. This time, there will be no disappointment.

And will they dissolve it, when the millions of the People assume for themselves the exercise.

And will they dissolve it, when the millions of the People assume for themselves the exercise. rior shopkeepers; for, throughout the South, all merchants have disappeared, entirely and com-

Here is a picture, drawn by an intelligent Virginian, of the state of things in the Old Dominion,-not half a dozen vessels doing its trade, owned by its own citizens-not a vessel loading at Liverpool for Richmond or Nor-folk—all its railroads and internal improvements the offspring of Northern money-and instead of stimulating trade with Europe, bringing the shopkeepers of Virginia into more intimate relations with New York!

Speeches, resolutions, reports, cannot change state of things. The source of the mischief, Mr. London holds, is the Tariff policy of the Federal Government. Why this policy should divert foreign trade from the Southern to the Northern seaporte, why, under a system of imposts, equal in all the ports of the United States, foreign commerce should Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North ern to the Northern seaports, why, under a legge Sayannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and Richmond, and flow into New York, Philadel-Federal Government exacts no higher duties

monopolize foreign commerce! The truth is, Northern capital is the lifeblood of Southern industry. A country, conmust govern; and if slaveholders be turned out fining itself to the production of one or two of the high places of honor and power by the staples, and depending for the supply of its multiform wants, upon the proceeds, must always he tributary to other countries, in which labor is diversified, and employed in producing such articles as it must have. The planters in the British West Indies, under the system of Slavery, were always in debt. Their large exportations, in favorable years, when the sugar or coffee erop was abundant, enabled them to repay the heavy advances made them by the repay the heavy advances made them by the merchants in England, but left their estates encumbered with mortgages for advances made them in seasons of searcity. The planters of the South are tributary to Northern capitalists, and this is why the proceeds of their ex-ports, in the shape of foreign imports, find their way to Northern ports. They go to satisfy the engacements they have contracted there. Could they succeed in their dream of a direct trade with Europe, it would not relieve them New York to Liverpool and London, the mer-chants and capitalists of which would obtain same kind of commercial control over

sand whose works have gone far to redeem our country from the obloquy brought upon it by the acts of too many of our politicians.

The railing and vituperation of the Sentinel will not prevent People from inquiring why it is that American Professors and Divines, so remarkable for their usual reserve in political where, Free Labor, in our own country, and from what American Professors and Divines, so remarkable for their usual reserve in political where, Free Labor, in our own country, and from what history tenches of their workings elsewhere, Free Labor is adapted to diversified in culiar callings as disjunding to active or professors.

inent interference in more party questions, should feel it their duty, on this Nebraska Question, to depart from their general course, and enter a public protest, clear, firm, and dignified, against the Bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Such men are not accoustomed to act without due deliberation and good reason. A movement see extraordinary on their part, shows that the proceed measure is regarded by them, and the Northern communities in which they reside, as an extraordinary wrong and outrage; and it is the extreme of folly to suppose that any abuse which pro-slavery journals may choose to pour upon them, can counteract their influence or destroy the weight of their authority.

In view of these considerations, how suppose that any abuse which pro-slavery journals may choose to pour upon them, can counteract their influence or destroy the weight of their authority.

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In view of these considerations, how suppose that any abuse which pro-slavery journals may choose to pour upon them, can be reflected their authority.

In view of these considerations, how suppose that any abuse which pro-slavery in the propose that a

ways be derived chiefly from abroad, and it will wrong and outrage; and it is the extreme of folly to suppose that any abuse which pro-slavery journals may choose to pour upon them, can counteract their influence or destroy the weight of their authority.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CORVENTION—COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The Southern Commercial Convention will meet in Charfeston, S. C., the second Wednesday in April. The general object is, the development of the resources and advancement of the interests of the Southern States. According the second will not do it. You live the convention of railroads will not do it. You live and of a Government that collects money from the interests of the Southern States. According to the Charleston Courier, the particular subjects that will probably engage the attention of the Convention are—

The increase of intercourse between the interior and seaboard, the diversification of slave holding industry, direct trade between the South and Europe, and railroad communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, especially as affected by the Gadsden Treaty.

The Political Press of the South seems disposed to give the Convention a semi-political proceed to give the Convention a semi-political the North on the Nebraska Question, and "its arrogant assumption" that the Southern States evaluated from equal rights in the Terminature of the North on the Southern States excluded from equal rights in the Terminature of the Southern States excluded from equal rights in the Terminature of the Carolina from State tax ation. This, however, is a very small contribution to the great clips of rendering us commercially independent of the North. Tax their importations and exempt your own, their productions are exemption.

lection of a case to illustrate the value of chief difference between them lies in the charsuch enactments. Of the wonderful enefits acter of their institutions—one class being slave derived by South Carolina from this law, we States, the other free. Now, the Census shows may form some idea, when we learn from offi- that the number of paupers relieved in the ial documents that the whole number of ves- year 1850, at public expense, in the three slave sels of all corts built in South Carolina in the States, was as 1 to 654 of the whole free popuyear 1852, was precisely seven, with a total lation; while in the three free States it was as tonnage of 300! And that the total value of 1 to 1,113 of the whole free population. the imports into that State, which amounted Again-taking Florida Alabama Louisie to \$2,058,870 in 1840, had increased in 1852 to Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas, those South-\$2,175,614-an astonishing increase is twelve ern States, which are comparatively exempt years, of \$117,000!

full of admiration for the principle of Free paupers in them, in the year 1852, was but Trade in Federal politics, so abounding in arguments designed to convince the Northern the rest of the slave States contained 15.510 Democracy that a tax on imports is a tax on paupers, or 1 in 335. Does the Herald pretend consumption, repudiating the principle utterly to say that the social system in Mississippi in State legislation. Here's a Southern man, Arkaneas, and Texas, is higher and more bene for example, who, without any regard to the ficent than that of Virginia, South Carolina Federal Constitution, which vests in Congress and Maryland? the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, and enjoins that all duties and imposts shall be equal, and England States, exposed to terribly severe and establish the policy of Protection-to tax the mild. The random assertion which closes the millions of consumers in those States for the foregoing extract, "that the same advantage benefit of a few hundred importers in half a will appear to the South, in the comparative dozen seaports of the South-to make the returns of the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, the planters pay an extra cost for their supplies, for the pleasure of having them produced in England, and brought to them by a Charleston or Richmond merchant! One is at a loss which to admire more, the wisdom of this advice, or the profound knowledge of, and respect | while of the idiotic there is a more decided dis t evinces for, the Federal Constitution.

But we need not be surprised at any aburdity in such a quarter. No one can anticipate the extremes of folly to which a blind 1,309; of idiotic, in the free States, as 1 i levotion to Slavery may drive its votaries.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION - SOUTHERN AND appeal to any trustworthy statistics to show its

The National Era at Washington, the cenreal organ of all the Anti-Slavery factions of the country, says that "the New York Herald, consistent upon no other subject of policy or principle, has ever been faithful to the interests of Slavery." Upon this allegation we have a

of Slavery." Upon this allegation we have a word or two to say.

The Abolition organ at Washington reets the whole merits of the Slavery question upon the fundamental Abolition dogma that the hereditary system of Southern labor is an evil—a moral, social, and political evil—and that it should therefore be extinguished as soon as possible. as possible. * * * * * * *

But, admitting Southern Slavery to be an evil, we doubt whether it leads to more deploevil, we doubt whether it leads to more deplorable consequences than our hireling system of free labor, which in truth may be called the white slavery system of the North, in contradistinction to the black system of the South. Let us judge of these two systems by their fruit. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

We find that the number of paupers in the six New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut, who in 1850 were subject to n round numbers 19 000, while those of the six Southern States amounted to but 12 000

Recapitulation.—Six New England States, population 2 705,896, native paupers 19 000; six Southern States, population 5,219,776, native paupers-19 000.

That is to say, the six New England States, possing the highest elements of Northern persons to highest elements of Northern persons o

boasting the highest elements of Northern perfection, in free schools, free labor, free speech, and free men, have an average of more than three to one of native-born paupers, as compared with Mr. Kennedy's official returns of that class in the six Southern St. tee of Maryland Victimia North And South Carelina. land, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. We select the native

insane.—New York Herald. . We have no doubt that all this is received as gospel by the Pro-Slavery readers of the Her-ald, but it is an entire misrepresentation from beginning to and, and the very Census returns to which the writer appeals, completely expect

his unfairness.

According to these returns, the whole no ber of native paupers that received public support in all the States within the year ending une 1st, 1850, was-

In the Free States - 50,023 In the Slave States - - 16,411 66,434 Total -

These tables show that in the course of ene

peculiarly liable to privation, out of which the great majority of paupers spring, are slaves in the South, and are kept in a state of perpetual dependence. The difference between them and white paupers, is, that they are dependent upon the charity of their masters, who exact more than payment for what they give, while the white paupers are dependent upon the State, which realises the paupers are dependent upon the State, which realises the paupers are dependent upon the state of perpetual of the Season to fear that they are dependent upon the State, which realises the paupers are dependent upon the State, which realises the paupers are dependent upon the state of perpetual to fine the Season to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and there is good reason to fear that the scale, and the scale is the power.

Some of the governing power.

latitudes of the North than the genial climes of the South. The census enables us to verify this presumption. The whole number of native paupers at public charge on the 1st of June, 1850, was -

population of the country, their paupers at public charge on the 1st of June, 1850, were a keep up a useless agitation of the subject? little less than one-third of the whole number.

But suppose the Bill, after all, is defeated in This fact, then, not only shows the influence of the House? There, of course, is the end of the little less than one-third of the whole number.

This fact, then, not only shows the influence of a rigorous climate in producing physical suffering, but that, when the operation of this cause to do. Agitation is superfluous: the blessed to do.

This conclusion is reached also by instituting other comparisons. Take, for instance, the three States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and compare them with Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri They do not differ much in soil or natural advantages; and they are all agricultural. The

from a rigorous climate and extremes of tem-It is curious to see these Slavery men, so perature, we find that the whole number of

We can now understand, at once, the unfairness of the Herald in comparing the six New blind, and insare," is equally untenable. By referring to the Census, it will be found that the proportions of mutes and of blind in the two sections are the same; that of the insane there is a slight disproportion against the free States proportion against the slave States. Thus, the proportion of insane in the free States in 1850 was as 1 in 1,295; in the slave States, as 1 in 1,604; in the slave States, as 1 in 1,037. It will never do for the supporters of Slavery t superiority over free labor institutions. Sup pose the Herald try again; or, should its courage fail, perhaps Senator Butler, who, in a late speech in the Senate, made quite a free, if not judicious, use of statistics, would like to institute some comparisons.

THE OCCASION AND ITS DUTIES.

If appearances are at all trustworthy, th geographical question mooted by a late eminent New England statesman may be considered as good as settled. There is a North. I begins to be understood that it is hardly safe for political filibusters and piratical adventurers to ignore its existence, and treat it as a fabulous Cape Flyaway or Isle of St. Brandan's. The Nebraska mischief, like most other evils has its incidental and unlooked for compensations-it has revealed the North.

The action of the Legislatures of New York. Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; the public meetings of men of all parties in nearly all the principal cities and towns of the Free States; the municipal elections of Detroit and Milwaukie; the falling off of the Democratic vote in Now Hampshire, although the friends of the Administration spared no pains to impress the People with the belief that the Ne braska question had nothing to do with the State election: the united remonstrance of the clergy of New England, of all denominations and all political parties-these are among the indications of a development of Northern feeling, which can scarcely be mistaken.

There is a North! The returns of the New Hampshire election must, we think, satisfy such skeptics even as General Pierce and Secretary Cushing of this fact.

Look at one significant fact. Heretofore whenever any Administration, Whig or Demcoratic, has taken the responsibility of a meas ure pending in Congress, there has been no difficulty in getting up public meetings in its favor, and in giving it the support of caucuses and conventions. In this respect the Nebraska

Divine Providence does not mock us in preBill presents a striking exception. It is an
senting these great opportunities for the ad-Administration measure. It is urged with all Administration measure. It is urged with all vancement of humanity. It gives the Man for the appliances of party machinery and Govithe Hour—the strong, bold hand, to grasp the ernmental patronage. The President and his forelook of the passing Quasion. When such Cabinet are irretrievably involved in it. They have made its support a test of party soundnees, and, what is more to the purpose, a condition of cffice. Yet, while all over the free States, public meetings are convened against speeches and resolves—we hear of only two r three feeble attempts at popular demonstrations in its favor.

This is not the fault of the Government re-Ainers. Sold to the Demon of Patronage, and to the selfish appeals of the present leaders of parties. It needs but to be begun at Washtainers. Sold to the Demon of Patronage, and renouncing all pretensions to self-control and private judgment, they have no alternative but to yield passively whonever it suits the convenience or the necessity of their master to get up a grand national puppet dance of office-holders. They have stood alone in opposition to the Anti-Nebraska demonstrations in their respective localities—the People of all parties on one ade; Collector, Postmaster, and a

The state of the s

the white paupers are dependent upon the State, which relieves their wants when neceseary, without making slaves of them.

Of the Freshry nave been east into the search, and there is good reason to fear that they will state, which relieves their wants when neceseary, without making slaves of them. Bill will become a law.

What will then follow? Will the betrayed People rice in their indignation and repeal the law? Or will they be soothed into acquiesconce by the assurance of Northern statesmen Congress at its last session, disclosing the that "no great interest is at stake?" Will fact that a President of the United States, on

> So we fear too many who assume to be leaders of public opinion in the North are reasoning. Admit (what we do not for a moment believe, however) that Slavery will not, in any event, obtain a permanent foothold in Nebraska and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young ka and Kansas and Ka America is grasping after new territory, now Power.
>
> There is now under consideration in the Treaty by which certain claims of

altogether. But one thing is certain. Defeated or victorious in the present struggle, Slavery will not rest quiet. It knows no "finality."

The inexorable necessities of its existence depledges and compromises. It must feed upon the life-blood of new territory, or die. Shall we learn nothing from the past? At the very time when Northern statesmen and

Northern divines were congratulating one another upon the final settlement of the Slavery and Senate, shielding themselves, and the high position agitation—a settlement obtained only by most full of admiration at the zeal of Representations, depend mainly upon its freemen and of the West which its own pledges and votes had confirmed to Freedom forever. What has been, will be. New plots will be organized, new aggressions concerted. How many more

the North, and now the Nebraska bill leaves last what it has so long denied, that Slavery last, what it has so long denied, that Slavery is itself the agitator and aggressor - an ever- clave! active disturbing force, urging its schemes of propagandism, without regard to "peace the newspapers. The Northern press knows prepared by Mr. Kennedy, contains no table measures." "compromises." or party connectitude about it, and seems to care less. The measures," "compromises," or party connections with a step as steady as time, and an appetite as insatiable as death. Now, then, is the time for the free States to initiate a new course of policy. The union, persistent energy, and audacity of the South, in extending and strengthening the accursed institution, must item has been proceeded not so much by the now be met by corresponding union, energy,

movement begin at Washington at this very session. Let those who are willing to stand on the question of Slavery where the fathers of the Republic stood, unite, irrespective of party names, to form a LEAGUE OF FREEDOM the nucleus of a mighty organization throughout the country, having for its watchwords -No slave Territory. No more slave States.

The General Government relieved from all responsibility for Slavery. No interference by the General Government with Slavery in the slave States. No interference with the right of jury trial.

the writ of habeas corpus, and other guarantees of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in Slavery left to itself in the States which cherish it, without any extraneous aid or comfort, to reconcile itself as it best may to the progress of civilization and Christianity, and to the liberal

spirit of the age.
Such a movement as is here contemplated

ment of its idea. He will not be wanting. The senting these great opportunities for the ada man shall unmistakably reveal himself, whatover may have been his party name or connection, whether his home is in New England or the Empire State, by the Mississippi or the Colorado, all who love liberty, and desire the peace, honor, and prosperity of the several States, and the permanence of their Union, will naturally rally about him. But, in the mean time, let the movement be commenced, and vigorously prosecuted, whatever may be the fate of the Nebraska Bill, and without regard ngton; the great mass of the People of the

CENTRALISM Vs. POPULAR SOVEREIGHTY. ident and Squate of the United States, and to The American People are so well satisfied with the personal freedom they enjoy, that the concerning the great power they have intrust-ed to the President and the Senate, and the manner in which these agents shield themselves from a proper responsibility. They boast of their devotion to the principle of Self-Govern-ment, and congratulate themselves for having

crument, marking indeed epochs in our history, have been undertaken and carried through without instruction or intimation from the People. Witness the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the acquisition of New Mexico and California—acts, not diotated or sary, without making claves of them.

We are told that the President has already se3. But, other things being equal, without any
reference to institutions, we might naturally

We are told that the President has already seresentatives, but initiated and consummated
by Executive Power, acting for the most part
traitors, and that, in spite of all opposition, the secretly and irresponsibly.

It is because we are so accustomed to this policy, that we read without surprise the correspondence in relation to Cuba, submitted to

equal footing with them, and all this without a rigorous climate in producing physical surfering, but that, when the operation of this cause
is suspended, there is a greater number of paupers at public expense in the slave States, than

it was announced, has unmar, that the questions of Reciprocal Trade with Canada, the
fisheries, West India Commerce, and Central
pers at public expense in the slave States, than So we fear too many who assume to be lead-tion between Mr. Crampton and Secretary Marcy, who would probably agree upon some

without the limits of the United States? A gigantic scheme of conquest and annexation is in progress, involving Cuba with its hundreds of thousands of slaves, Hayti with its million of free blacks to be re-enslaved, Mexico, and Central America. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise would leave Slavery free course in all these vast territories. The free States have a majority in Congress. Establish the principle that Congress cannot interfere with the Territories in the matter of Slavery, and that majority becomes the silent and powerless spectator of the triumphant progress of the executable institution from the Atlantic to the executable institution from the Atlantic to the consideration in the Scates. The free is now under consideration in the States. Again:

"If we contemplate the possible alternative of the disruption of the Union, by the mad spirit of Abolition, the necessity for the acquisition of Cuba as a support to the South, becomes even more manifest and urgent. With Cuba in the Atlantic to the Pacific, are to be secured, and by which twenty or twenty-five millions of dollars are to be taken from the Treasury and handed to Santa Anna. By some means unknown, against the will of the Senate, the ecrable institution from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from its present boundary on the Pacific, and from its present boundary on the Rio del Norte to the Isthmus of Darien.

The defeat of this Bill is, then, of the utmost importance. It will lessen the danger, and, by giving the free States an opportunity to comled to its formation, what circumstances trans- for a Dissolution of the Union. No other mobine their political strength, perhaps avert it altogether. But one thing is certain. Defeatconcerning its causes, nature, and consequen- is to be and they be called upon to pay the twenty When it is considered that but a small mimillions, which the President and Senate, act- nority in the South is interested in this sys-

ing secretly, are about to bind them to pay.

And yet, the People who are so indifferent lions of freemen in the North and West, who Northern divines were congratulating one andisgraceful and wicked concessions to Slavery—
the great Disturber was maturing the plot for
the great Disturber was maturing the plot for extending its power over those vast Territories of the West which its own pledges and votes to vote money, whether to satisfy a petry groposition avowals of an intention to acquire Cuba, for the single purpose of giving ascendency to new aggressions concerted. How many more times must the North be brayed in the mortar, before it will learn the first lesson of self-preservation?

"The Fugitive Slave Law," says Ralph Wal"The Fugitive Slave Law," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "partially unglued the eyes of War, Questions of Boundary and Empire, Ques- subject them to the domineering aristocracy of tions affecting the Perpetuity of our Union, we slaveholders! The Enquirer must believe

Not much is said about the Gadsden Treaty in The brief abstract of the Census of 1850, tion has been provoked, not so much by the another, and how far inter migration has and boldness, on the part of the North, in denationalizing, limiting, and restraining it.

The present is the time for action. Let the by that part of it which secures facilities for a 17,736,792 free inhabitants, 4.112,433 have

it comprises an area of some forty millions of acres, enough to form two States, and abounds in mineral wealth, besides being suitable in most parts for cultivation. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer claims that these States will tables from the returns of the Ceneus, which be slaveholding; the New York Daily Times, will be found far more instructive. an advocate of the Treaty, admits this; and Table 1st shows the number of natives of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier is specially de- the slaveholding States, residing in 1850, in lighted, because it embraces the Southern route the New England, the Middle and the Free for a railroad to the Pacific. It embraces, it Western States; Table 2d, the number of nasays, "the Garay route of the Pacific railway, tives of the Free States residing in the Atlantic through the valley of Gila, (the very route designated by General Gadsden himself at the Memphis Convention, of which he was a member,) of which Charleston is the Atlantic and San Diego the Pacific terminus, with Memphie N. H., 215 will naturally demand a leader-an embodidomain acquired, it is sug ested to form into a new Territory, (and hereafter into one or more conn. 1,390 States,) by the name of Arresonia; the first Governor of which ought to be a South Carolinian, as a tribute to South Carolina diplo-But, whatever of truth may be in these speclations, whatever credit should be given to the

timations thrown out of Disunion purposes foreign territory is to be acquired, railroad for, and twenty millions of their money are to be expended, and they are to know nothing of until it be done, and done so that it cannot be has generally controlled and used as its instru-nent the so-called Democratic Party of the ntry, has inscribed upon the banner of this

Not long since, we quoted several extracts from Southern papers in the Slave Interest, in. likely to find full employment for their arms and arts in the East, is the time for putting ment, and congratulate themselves for having in operation vigorous measures for the acquisi-embodied it in their institutions, when practition of Cuba. About the same time, Mr. But ler, of South Carolina, in the course of a speech

Perhaps the blood around those islands, in the sea-fights which will take place, will be the language in which to write its history." Our Southern islands!"

The Richmond (Va) Enquirer press the acnuisition of Cuba, "not from any covetous motive," or from sympathy with "filibusterism"

"The only possible way in which the South oan indemnify itself for its concessions to the Anti-Slavery fanaticism, is by the acquisition of additional slave territory. * * * We must re-

great railway across the continent by the Southern route, from Charleston on the Atlantic, to San Diego on the Pacific, with Members 17,736,792 free inmanitants, with a migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth; that 335,000 natives of Virginia, equal to 26 per cent of all its natives at the date phis as an intermediate point.

According to a writer in the Wa aington Union, who appears to be familiar with the country proposed to be ceded, and its records, it comprises an area of some forty millions of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent., and 261,575 of North Carolina, or 31 per cent., were living in other States; and that Vermont and Connecticut, of the Northern two States and about the country proposed to be ceded, and its records, it comprises an area of some forty millions of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. of all its natives at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. of all its natives at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. and 261,575 of North Carolina, or 31 per cent., and 261,575 of North Carolina, or 32 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census at the Census at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census at the Census at the Census at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent. The Census at the Cen

458 N. Y, 12,625 Obio, 152,319 Pa., 47,180 Ia.,

— Ill.,

— Iowa,

— Wis., 31,392 6,353 24.055 539,183 Total. 609.631 Natives of the Free States in the-

Gulf and Miss. Si 9.982 7 965 4.249 31,340 - 55 664 137,311 71,687

ave States, - - - ves of the Western Free States in

Total, - -The general course of emigration, under the

ed in the South former by near This result of co cause which tu migration from and Western S Wealth of soil vercome the re of Slave Labor

NO.

being on the w

more readily ads Slave Labor insti The States of sentiment on the erant, are Delawi isiana, Texas, Ke these the proport is largest, varying to one sixteenth a rest. . Ou the oth the Free West, ar Illinois, Iowa, a proportion of nat

ranging from on Slavery sentiment Our table, whi gestive. It shows old Free States as new Slave States mean by the old New York, New the old Slave Virginia, North C Georgia. Florida

Alahama, Mississippi Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, 374,1 179,70 87,0 147,4

912,28 Totals, 975.50 Total of natives of the new Free S

The old Slave aggregate white p of 2,700,000, or 3 old Free States, a p or 63 to the squa shows that the er nearly as large ab in other words, th old Slave States w in proportion to it old Free States; for cented in the new natives the latter. third as large, wa their natives!

Now, why is it t taining an aggregatianger than the ag least equalling the with a white popul and not one four nearly as many en signed but the labor, its inherent and productive mo pressive bearing u

Slaveholders see new Slave States: growd into the ne example, Indiana three thousand per North Carolina, an in Kentucky-the sought shelter in pression of a syste labor to a great e laboring populatio Look again at t

Soil attracts the tion: 1,219,000 no the Free West, and West - the old f a million of their only 63,000 to the 300,000 natives of their homes on Fre holding West has a larger than that of bracing within the nia,) and is equal t Facts like these

Free Soil and Free

favor of them-tha

them-that Slave L

courages Industry, exile the poor free pairs the power of and shunned by fo In full view of gress is called upon Compromise, which s vast Western Territ classes of the South North, and the hard of oppressed Europe, ndependent homes! ple, wherever they as dering their protest outrage. The excit

among our Northern ralized population, be thousands in the Son them. The following forty-one citizens of North Carolina, press Senate by Mr. Badg of a large class of S erested in the preser "To the Senate and of the United States in the undersigned, cit. Chowan counties, No but earnestly, entreas interfering in any withe "Miseouri Comp he "Miseouri Com f Nebraska. We hat the passage of mpromise inoperation and a breach The friend who sen hat several slavehold

ly, and that more sig served, that although the Press of the Sout of the Ruling Class, a the repeal of the C Look at the tabl

being on the whole just the reverse. For, in 1850, while the North and West were represented in the South and Southwest by only 208,000 inhabitants, the latter were represented in the former by nearly three times that number. This result of course is attributable to the same cause which turns the tide of European immigration from the Southern to the Northern

eause which turns the tide of European immigration from the Southern to the Northern and Western States.

Westlath of soil and beauty of olimate cannot overcome the repellent influences of the system of Slave Labor. Natives of the slave States more readily adapt themselves to Free Labor institutions than those of free States do to Slave Labor institutions.

The States are the South, in which public sentiment on the subject of Slavery is most tolerant, are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Lourian, Texas, Kentucky, and Missouri; and in these the proportion of natives of the free States in the rest. On the other hand, take the States is largest, varying from one-eighth in Missouri, to one-circuch and a little upwards in threat. On the other hand, take the States is largest, varying from one-eighth in Missouri, is largest, varying from one-eighth in Missouri, to one-circuch and a little upwards in threats. On the other hand, take the States is Christian, or a man may foll always and the proportion of natives of the free States.

Our neighbor thinks there is something incogrative. It shows the number of natives of tide of the free States, we mean by the old Stave States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

New York, New Jersey, and Pennylyvania; by the old Stave States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Natives of Old Free Natives of Old Stave States in the new States in and Georgia.

Natives of Old Free Natives of Old Stave States, Lates in Lates in States in

	s of Old Fre			
- 54	ites in-		S	itates in—
Florida,	1,673	•		20,268
Alabama,	4,051			147,433
Mississippi,	3,177			76,189
	12,175	100		18,361
	4,105			21 513
	1,888			24,878
	4 783			140,445
Kentucky.			-	80,281
Missouri,	17,470	3.		67,067
	63,217			596,435
Ohio,	374,177			134,765
Michigan,	179,703			2,915
Indiana,	87,038			93,015
	147.490			52,572
	29,692			12,942
	106,761			3,171
California,	27,424			7,384
	912,285			306,764
Totals,	975,502			903,199
	Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, l'exas, Arkansas, l'ennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, California,	Alsbama, 4,051 Mississippi, 3,177 Louisiana, 12,175 lexas, 4,105 Arkansas, 1,888 lennessee, 4 783 Kentucky, 13 689 Missouri, 17,470 Ohio, 374,177 Michigan, 179,703 Indiana, 179,703 Indiana, 174,490 Lowa, 29,692 Wisconsin, 106,761 California, 27,124 912,285 Totals, 975,502	Alabama, 4,051 Mississippi, 3,177 - Louisiana, 12,175 - Pexas, 4,105 - Arkansas, 1,888 - Pennessee, 4 783 - Kentucky, 13 689 - Missouri, 17,470 - Ohio, 374,177 - Michigan, 179,703 - Indiana, 87,038 - Illinois, 147,490 - Lowa, 29,692 - Wisconsin, 106,761 - Californiu, 27,424 - 912,285 - Totals, 975,502	Alabama, 4,051 Mississippi, 3,177 Louisiana, 12,175 Pexas, 4,105 Arkansas, 1,888 Pennessee, 4 783 Kentucky, 13 689 Missouri, 17,470 63,217 Ohio, 374,177 Michigan, 179,703 Indiana, 87,038 Illinois, 147,490 Lowa, 29,692 Wisconsin, 106,761 California, 27,424 912,285 Totals, 975,502

The old States in 1850 contained at aggregate white population, in round numbers, of 2,700,000, or 31.86 to the square mile; the old Free States, a population of about 8,500,000, or 63 to the square mile, and yet this table shows that the emigration from the former is shows that the emigration from the former is law! That is the Sentinel's idea of Christian-true; but we confess the book is a true book; nearly as large absolutely as from the latter; ity, which it accepts as a beneficent system of and the considerations and inquiries relative to in other words, that the emigration from the old Slave States was nearly three times greater, in proportion to its population, than from the old Free States; for while the latter were represented in the new States by 975.512 of their natives, the latter, with a population not one third as large, was represented by 903,512 of their natives, the latter, with a population not one third as large, was represented by 903,512 of their natives.

States, surpassing them in climate, and at is that, whose golden rule is, Do unto others least equalling them in soil, water-power, min- what you would have others do to you-a grand. eral resources, and all-natural capabilities, ever-present, ever-working Principle of Inwith a white population not one third as large, tervention against all wrong-doing. and not one fourth so dense, should send out nearly as many emigrants to new States and Territories? What other reasons can be assigned but the exhausting nature of slave labor, its inherent incompatibility with other and productive modes of Industry, and its oppressive hearing upon the masses of the Peopressive bearing upon the masses of the Peo-

Slave holders seek the rich bottoms of the new Slave States; their poor white neighbors freshing to find something that bears the stamp of freshiness and originality. The work before growd into the new Free States. In 1852, for three thousand persons, who had been born in

only 63,000 to the Slaveholding West—while 300,000 natives of the old Slave States seek their homes on Free Soil. And yet the Slave- ging scenes of a panorama, hastens on to other holding West has an area 200,000 square miles larger than that of the Free West, (even embracing within the latter the whole of Califorby brief sketches he gives in passing of whatnia,) and is equal to it in all natural attributes.

Free Soil and Free Labor. They show that rendering the book as instructive as entertainthe instincts of the American People are in the instincts of the American People are in favor of them—that their necessities require them—that Slave Labor exhausts the soil, discourages Industry, oppresses and drives into exile the poor freeman, checks population, impairs the power of the State, and is detested the same field," we have had before

tinel, and it will not do for you to deny them &

right you claim for yourself.
On the whole, your performances as "theological politician" are not quite so creditable as theirs, in the character of "political preachers." Their politics are sound, which is more than can be said of your polemics. The Slavery prevailing in the Roman empire at the time of the advent of Christianity, was chiefly white slavery; the Slavery, then, which the Sentinel's Christianity permitted and pro-tected, was the Slavery of white men; and it had its origin in just such causes as black Slavery in our day has grown out of. The editor of the Sentinel, who is a Democrat, a progressive Democrat, a Jeffersonian Democrat, a Democrat of the largest liberty order, believes that the religion of Jesus Christ sanctions Sla- room to do so. very in itself, without regard to the color or NOAH AND HIS TIMES. By Rev. J. M. Olmstead Total of natives of the old States in the new Free States - 1,219,044
Do. do. in new States 659,652
The old Stave States in 1850 contained an protected a system, under which white slaves

their natives!

Now, why is it that these Slave States, containing an aggregate area, 30,000 square miles from his family. We believe in no such reli-

LITERARY NOTICES.

what hundreds have told us before, it is reexample, Indiana furnished homes to thirty-example, Indiana furnished homes to thirty-of places passed at railroad speed, but a lively three thousand persons, who had been born in North Carolina, and sixty-eight thousand, born in Kentucky—the great mass of whom had sought shelter in that Free State from the oppression of a system which, by excluding free labor to a great extent must drive out a free laboring population.

Look again at the table, and see how Free Soil attracts the tide even of home emigration: 1,219,000 natives of the old States in the Free West, and only 659,000 in the Slave West—the old free States sending nearly a million of their sons to the Free West, and only 63,000 to the Slaveholding West—while significant words, and then, like the ever-chan-

topics.

The interest of the work is greatly enhanced what Facts like these speak trumpet-tongued for may be connected with the places visited, thus

ammate this outrage upon Free Labor Insti-ations and Interests.

of his, leaving the impression upon the reader

lous memory; and not only the Captain's table-speeches, but those of the son-in-law, and the lous memory; and not only the Captain's table speeches, but those of the son-in-law, and the Reverent Chaplain himself, are all duly go-corded. Indeed, those glorious days spent by the party in the port of Southampton are worthy of living in the memories of all who were participants of the feast of good things, and of wines well refined.

In conclusion, we lay down this book with the most kindly sentiments for all on board, and of all for the historiographer; and the feeling flowed in upon us as we came to the feeling flowed in upon us as we came to the last page, which Cowper has expressed for us:

"Now let us sing, long live the king, And When he next deth ride abroad, May I be there to see."

"Now let us sing, long live the king, And when he next deth ride abroad, May I be there to see."

"Onnerotion of Sacred and Profane History to the establishment of Christianity. By D. Davidson. Three volumes in one. New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne and R. Farnham, Washington, D. O.

Most people suppose the historical books bound up in the Apocrypha in the Family Bible supply the links of history between the close

This is a beautifully-printed book. These scenes are in Greece—the chapters are devoted written in a very pleasing style.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, FOR 1854. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M. Boston: Gould & Lin-coln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 398.

This is now a standard work. The amount of labor in its compilation is vast, and the value of such a publication cannot but grow into public estimation. This volume is equal to all its predecessors; and we would gladly make large selections of its pages, if we had

Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1 vol., pp. 413. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. At first, we were disposed to look at this

n other words, that the emigration from the Non-Intervention, like the Constitution of the the antediluvian and earlier postdiluvian peri-

Among the articles of special and significant interest in the Westminster, we would point to one on "English Religion," another on England's Foreign Policy, and a third on "Strikes"

and "Lookouts."

The Edinburgh contains a very interesting review of Thackeray's works, and an instructive paper on the Machinery of Parliamentary Legislation, beside other articles that may be

read with profit.

CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE. By James F. W. Johnston, M. A., F. R. S., &c. New York : D. Arpleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue

Washington, D. C.

This is number one of a series from an Engish edition, intended for the million. The topics of this number are, "The air we breathe, he water we drink, the soil we cultivate, and the plants we rear." It comprises two Engish numbers, and the price is 25 cents.

THE WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. Vol. IV. Pub-

lished and for sale as above. We have heretofore noticed this work at me length. The present volume contains the eches of Mr. Calhoun on important political estions, from the year 1841 to the year 1850. nsidering the authority of his name and the orce of his influence in the South, this collecon is very valuable,

NOTHER ROUND OF STORIES BY THE CHRISTMAN Firm. By Charles Dickens. Boston! Fettridge & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn. avenue,

There are good stories here, in Dickens tyle, which of course pleases everybody-and all for 121/2 gents.
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES. all for 121% cents.

Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia : Blan chard & Lea. For sale as above. This quarterly Journal of Medicine contains each number 282 pages, and the price per

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THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Friday, March 31, 1854.

amendment, and Messrs. Hamlin and Dodge supported it.

The debate was continued by several Senators, and Mr. Dodge's amendment was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 17.

And then Mr. Thompson's amendment as amended was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 16.

The bill was then temporarily laid aside, and the bill for the relief of Hodges and Lansdale, compensating them for tobacco destroyed by the British, in 1814, was taken up and passed—yeas 24, nays 17.

the British, in 1814, was taken up and passed—
yeas 24, nays 17.

The Defloiency bill was again resumed, and
several small amendments were voted upon.

Mr. Bell proposed an amendment, to allow
R. H. Weightman for pay and mileage, as a
Senator elect from New Mexico, under the at
tempted State organization of 1850. This was
debated at length, and was pending when this
report was closed.

report was closed. House of Representatives, March 31, 1854. Mr. Dunbar, by consent, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, asking a grant of land for the establishment of an asylum for the blind and dumb in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Pub-lic Lands, and ordered to be printed.

This being Private Bill day, a number of

the earliege of the mail in stages between Montgomery and Mobile elicited a protracted debate, participated in by Mesers. Phillips, Houston, Gray of Kentucky, and Jones of Louisiana.

Mr. Preston arose, and said that he would

Mr. Preston arose, and said that he would ask the indulgence of the House to permit him to make an explanation of a personal character. A debate had occurred on Monday last, which was marked by strong personalities, and which was made the subject of much discussion outside of the House. Mr. Cutting had referred the subject to Col. Monroe and Gen. Shields; and Mr. Breckinridge had submitted it to the consideration of Mr. Hawkins, of Kentucky, and Mr. Preston himself.

Mr. Preston said he was authorized by these gentlement to state that the matter had been

gentlemen to state that the matter had been settled in a manner satisfactory to all friends, and honorable to the parties themselves.

Another duty, he said, still devolved upon

make this statement in relation to gentlemen who were destined to be so eminently useful and for sale as above.

The pressure of politics has prevented an earlier notice of these invaluable Reviews.

make this statement in relation to gentlemen who were destined to be so eminently useful to their sountry, and who deservedly possessed in so high a degree the admiration of their On motion of Mr. Bocock, the House resolved

On motion of Mr. Bocock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the increase of the navy by the construction of six steamers, at an expense of some three million dollars. A discussion under the flye minutes rule followed, and many amendments were proposed and considered.

Mr. Peckham read from a newspaper a statement to the effect-that Lord Clarendon had, in

council, expressed the opinion that Russian products, in whatsoever vessels they might be found, and by whomsoever owned, would be liable to seizure upon the high seas; and he therefore moved to amend the bill by ordering the construction of nine steamers, alledging that it might become the duty of our Govern-ment to resist the claim of Great Britain to the ight of search.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Gerrit Smith proposed an amendment, stipulating that no ardent spirit should be ever taken aboard any of the proposed vessels, to be sed as a beverage.

The Chairman (Mr. Haven) ruled the m tion out of order.

Mr. Smith appealed from the decision, but

Scnate, Monday April 3, 1854. Mr. Everett presented two remonstrances signed by over three hundred citizens of Bos ton, Massachusetts, against permitting Slavery in territory from which it is excluded by the

Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Sumner presented a like remonstrange from citizens of Indiana, and a like remonstrance from citizens of Fitchburg, Massachustrance from citizens of Fitchburg, Massachustrance

setts.

Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of merchants and others of San Francisco, praying that authority be given for the coinage of gold pieces of the value of fifty dollars.

Mr. Cass presented another memorial, praying that freedom of religious worship be secured to American citizens while in foreign

countries.
In presenting it, he said that some time since

In presenting it, he said that some time since he had given notice of a motion that the report on this subject, at the last session, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, be taken from the files, and referred again to that Committee. He now made that motion, but would not ask for its consideration at this time; if it should not interfere with any other business, he would

House was in the precise language of the existing laws, the rates of compensation alone being changed.

The bill was then engrossed, and read a third time; when Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that it be laid upon the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, met at the Capitol, to protest against the Nebraska scheme.

The Allas remarks that it was particularly interesting on account of the number of electors of German birth present. But, that paper adds, we know of no portion of our citizens who approve of the Nebraska bill. Any expression of a public meeting, less than the whole body of electors, must, therefore, necessarily be inadequate.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Cal-

thus epitomized:

"The people are not on the fence in this matter of Nebraska. You have assembled this sevening, to protest against a most outrageous attempt to descrate free territory by Slavery, and very likely you will find out to-morrow morning, in some veracious print, that you attended an Abolition meeting! The Nebraska ligence a week later than that by the Africa.

Since our last issue, intelligence has been received of the arrival of the Franklin at New At Niagara Falls, by the Rev. E. W. Gillman, of Lockport, John Fowler, of Oswego, to Miss Julia A., eldest daughter of W. H. Childs, Eq., of Niagara Falls. hill is an attempt to extend Slavery over a ter-ritory larger than all the free States east of

the Mississippi. I know you are told by the friends of this measure that this country is unfitted for Slavery. Why, then, re, cal the Compromise that shuts it out? The assertion is false; for in the same latitude lie Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, all, except the first and last, full of slaves. They who talk about God's having written his laws of freedom on the soil and climate, claim a blasphemous intimacy with their Maker, or are grossly ignorant of what he has written.

"Neither soil nor climate has abolished Slavery anywhere. It exists among the barren pines of the South. The bill of rights abolished it in Massachusetts, and the moral sense of the people in Connecticut and New York. Slave and free labor are everywhere antagonistic; and wherever Slavery gets a foothold, it will hold its own. Should it enter this territory, it will not be eradicated. Missouri had ritory, it will not be eradicated. Missouri had but few slaves when she entered into the Union,

and that it would be a superior to the compression of the control of the control

The marked below of the work of the cold and the cold and the present in the cold and the cold a

Mr. Olds further waived the previous question, and

Mr. Upham, of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, obtained the floor, and said that the franking privilege was not before the House. The question simply related to the quistable compensation of postmasters for services rendered. The committee are now preparing a bill to charge all franked matter to the Departments of the Government franking it. This would be just; and then it would be found that the Post Office Department is not an expense to the country, neither by its operations upon the land nor upon the cosean.

Mr. Jones wished to know if it was intended to increase the rates of postage.

whole body of electors, must, therefore, necessarily be inadequate.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Calvin Pepper.

Hon. William Parmelee, Mayor, was elected President, and fifteen Vice President, and fifteen Vice Presidents and five Secretaries were appointed.

Hon. Amos Dean addressed the meeting, and his eloquent remarks were received with applause.

A series of admirable resolutions were read by Isaac Edwards, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Hon. Bradford R. Wood addressed the meeting in his usual effective style. His speech is thus epitomized:

"The precise rules are not yet the series were what we have stated and of great importance to the commerce of the world.

"The meeting was called to order by Mr. Calwin his instance the whale did not show the least inclination to play with,) the affair may go to the limbo of shams, till something they will something and the rights of neutral flags are likely to obtain grave conditions of privateering and the rights of neutral flags are likely to obtain grave conditions on the breaking out of hostilities; and an almost new, or at any rate much modified international system, will probably be the plause.

A series of admirable resolutions were read by Isaac Edwards, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Hon. Bradford R. Wood addressed the meeting in his usual effective style. His speech is the world.

Markets.

Baltimore, April 3.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour—sales of 300 barrels of Howard Street as 48 69 32,175 for red. Corn—sales of 2,000 bushels at 86 a 69 cents for white, and at 81.65 a \$1.71 for red. Corn—sales of 5,000 bushels at 68 a 69 cents for white, and at 81.65 a \$1.71 for red. Corn—sales of 5,000 bushels at 68 a 69 cents for white, and at 68 a 70 for yellow. Butter, in kegs sold at 68 a 70 for yellow. Butter, in kegs sold at 12 a 14 cents, and roll—sales of 5,000 bushels at 68 a 69 cents for white, and at 68 a 70 for yellow. Butter, in kegs sold at 12 a 14 cents, and roll—sales of 5,000 bushels at 68 a 69 cents for white, and at 68 a 70 for yellow. Butter, in

ligence a week later than that by the Africa. The news does not afford anything import-

suggesting, also, the policy of entering into a treaty to accomplish this purpose with the United States and other countries.

The commercial intelligence announces another heavy decline in breadstuffs. Cotton was dull, without any quatable change in prices. The London money market was tight.

Accounts from Paris state that neither the French nor the British Cabinet regards the propositions made by Purssia for a resumption

postage of the country in a manner corresponding with the proposed increased compensation of the postmasters. He argued at leighth that the reductions that had been made were unwise, and had rendered the Department a burden upon the country.

Mr. Olds had asserted that the franking privilege cost the Government two and a half millions of dollars per year.

Mr. Jones thought this ought to be saved to the Government; and if it should be, the vast expenses of printing, now unwisely incurred by the Government, would be annihilated also.

Mr. Olds further waived the previous question, and

met with a serious accident last evening, about two miles above Tivoli, by running over a large rook, which is supposed to have fallen on the track. The engine was smashed to pieces, and Jos. McLoughlin and Chas. Betran, brakesmen, killed; Jas. W. Scott, dangerously, and E. S. Caldwell, conductor, slightly injured.

Since our last issue, intelligence has been received of the arrival of the Franklin at New.

At Henry, Illinois, by Rev. Chester Covell, Mr. Joel G. Childs, of Niagara Falls, to Misse Laura C. Morrison, of the former place.

At Niagara Falls, by the Rev. E. W. Gill-

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

class stands foremost the invaluable family medicine the name of which heads this paragraph. This is n fluenza are so provalent, we confidently recommend the free use of this preparation. It will be found equally efficacious in diseases of the throat, and in al

almonary affections.

Virginia Recorder, Buchanan, Va. THE LIVER PILLS.

HALIFAX, APRIL 2.—Parliament will rise next week. Several bills have been perfected for the construction, under Government patronage, of 200 miles of railroad from Halifax to various points. Present indications point to a speedy railroad connection between Halifax and the United States.

The Liver Pills of Dr. McLane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So effications were they in all cases of Liver Complaint, that they became famous, and, attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They are with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the disporsion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some, the effect is almost miraculcus, frequently experiencing found that the Post Office Department is not an expense to the country, neither by its operations upon the land nor upon the board nor upon the coean.

Mr. Jones wished to know if it was intended to increase the rates of postage.

Mr. Olds thought, from all the indications he lind seen, that it would never henceforth be possible to increase the rates of postage on mill.

Mr. Houston wished to test the House, and therefore presented, as an amendment to the bill, another bill, another bill, another bill, seen the previous question, and Mr. Houston's motion was not an it is pretty certain that its arrival in the edded in the negative.

Mr. Olds urged the demand for the previous question, and Mr. Houston's motion was not entertained.

The question on Mr. Jones's motion to recommit the bill with instructions, was then decided in the negative.

Mr. Olds explained that the bill before the House was in the precise language of the existing laws the rates of ompensation alone being changed.

The puestion on Mr. Jones's motion to recommit the bill with instructions, was then decided in the negative.

The bill was then engaged and exact is not a minute for the previous quanters.

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Mr. Olds explained that the bill before the House was in the precise language of the existing laws the rates of ompensation alone being changed.

Mr. Olds explained that the bill before the bill was the strength of the case are so paipable as the distribution of no argument—not one of the medical froutly passed to the winds. The one of the medical froutly passed to the winds. The origing to the winds the present abortive attempt is scattered to increase the rates of postage one in a distribution of the medical frout beli

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sexes, of good meral character.

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To Nathaniel A, Davis, and all other Agents of Alvan Hovey's "Improvement on Horse Rake:"
This is to netify one and all of said agents to surrender their agency, and make return of their doings to the subscriber, as soon as may be. And I hereby forbid all persons purchasing my right of any to fasid agents, as I shall ratify no contract made after this date, intending soon to dispose of my right in all Territory ansold. ALVAN HOVEY, Patentee. East Brookfeld, Orange co., Vt., March 28, 1854. April 1.—3t

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SUCCESS CANNOT FALL!

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WASHINCTON, D. C.

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THE COLOR OF THE SE

the degree, anear of it of the Catendar, inuding appropriation bills, which were subject
the control of the Committee of Ways and
leans. Then why, with this fact staring the
entleman in the face, did the gentleman unpassage of the bill, that it was not the best on him, to declare that there were scores upon scores of bills before this measure on the calendar? By what authority did the gentleman, who had a supposed connection with the Administration, complain of him, a friend of the measure, of undertaking to send it to a tomb, where there was a mountain piled upon it, for the purpose of creating a false impression in the public mind?

its principles and its great cardinal outlines. It seemed to him, if gentlemen desired the success of the bill, it would answer a better purpose if they would turn their batteries upon its enemies, rather than attempt to destroy those who were its friends.

Mr. Ya'es then obtained the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. For the course he had seen proper to pursue he had been assailed in papers of this city, (one of them, the Union, it was said, conducted by Mr. Brodhead, from the Select Committee on the petitions asking a review of the deci-sions of the Board of Commissioners appointed to examine the claims provided for by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made the report the Clerk of this House,) and by other p How was it that he, a friend of the mo had been selected as a victim to drive off th who had given the principle their support?
Was it to assassinate the friends who had stood
with him on this subject?
Mr. Breckinridge. Does the gentleman in-

tend to apply that remark to me?

Mr. Cutting. Not unless you consider yourself a portion of the Union newspaper. Mr. Breekinridge. I was at that moment taking a note, and heard the word. I would

ask whether the gentleman applied the remark to me?
Mr. Cutting. I did not. I am the only one charged with being an assassin.

He had been subject to the continual attacks

He had been subject to the continual attacks of New York papers, which, while opposing this measure, were enjoying the patronage of the Administration.

In the course of his remarke, he said that there was but one single ground upon which the Democracy of the North could stand, and that was the principle of non-intervention. If this was found in the bill, he should vote for it and the reason why he wished it referred was for the purpose of examining into the matter, that there might be a distinct and plain understanding between the different sections of the country, as to the character of the act, so that there might be no misunderstanding upon the subject of the principles contained in it.

Mr. Gwin, by the direction of the Committee on Fmance, asked leave to withdraw the proposed amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of a new site for a custom-house at San Francisco; and the amendment was then withdrawn.

The next amendment was one proposed by the Finance Committee, requiring all invalid pensioners, once every two years, to procure the allidavit of two surgeons or physicians, stating that, from personal examination, the continuance or amended character of the disability for which the pension was granted; that if the disability shall be proved at a rate below that for which the pension was first granted, the pensioner shall receive only a prision at such rate.

And it provided, further, that if any permarks were fresh in his mind he wished to remarks were fresh in his mind he wished to re-

nitted two days to clapse before he replied to no gentleman, was because the gentleman imself, after making his speech the other day

hat there were but eighteen or nineteen

to interrupt the gentleman; but whilst his re-marks were fresh in his mind he wished to reson entitled to an invalid pension shall be in the possession of a salaried civil effice under the United States, his pension shall be suspend-ed during the time of his employment in said made to Mr. B.'s proceeding.
Mr. Breckinridge said that he had listened to the gentleman from New York, who had not

not a single position which he took the other lay. He had been amazed at the manner in which a man of intellectual ingenuity had Without taking any question, the bill postponed till to morrow at one o'clock.

And then, on motion, the Senate proc their proper connection.

He explained that the reason why he per-

its principles and its great cardinal outlines.

Senate, Tuesday, March 28, 1854.

agreed upon during the recess by the commit tee. He moved that the report and accompa

The report was then ordered to be printed.
On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency

The gentleman had said that he (Mr. B) exp

construct six first-class steam frigates, to be provided with screw-propellers, and armed and equipped for scrvice—to be built by contract, or in navy yards, as the Secretary may think lars for the purpose.

Mr. B. advocated the measure, and urged with much carnestness the execution of the

work in the navy yards. Mr. Franklin, of Md., gave at length the easons which induced him to vote for the comreasons which induced that is voted it take com-mitment of the Nebraska-Kansas bill of the Senate. Although he was in favor of the prin-ciple of non-intervention by Congress in the Territorics of the United States on the subject Territories of the United States on the subject of Slavery, yet the provisions of the bill were so odious, that he voted to consign it to the deep bosom of the Committee of the Whole, from whence it might possibly never arise. He did this, he said, because, although the bill professed to carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, it did, by the Badger provise, intervene upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. This point he argued at length, and also to show that under the bill the proposed Territories must be forever free.

mying papers be printed.

Mr. Bayard made some remarks explanatory of the reasons of the delay in making the report, and of the general view taken by the committee of the decisions of the Board of l'erritories must be forever free. The Committee then rose, and the bill of the Senate, making a grant of public lands to the indigent insane persons, was read twice; and pending a motion to commit it to the Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned.

Mr. Everett presented the resolutions adopted by the towns of Adams, Beverly, Bridgewater, and others, in Massachusetts, remon-

strating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Nebraska Mr. Summer presented the resolutions of a like character, of two towns in Massachu-

setts.

Mr Thomson, of New Jersey, presented the resolution of a town meeting held in that State, remonstrating against the Nebraska bill. Mr. Fish presensed the memorial of the Sooicty of Universal Republicanism of New York, protesting against that part of the Nebraska bill which denies the right of voting and hold-

ng office to persons who are not actually citi-Mr. Foot presented remonstrances from cit-zens of New Hampshire, against the Nebraska

bill.

Mr. Everett and Mr. Toucey presented memorials asking that Congress shall make a grant of land to each of the colleges in the United States.

Mr. Slidell presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, praying a grant of land for the support of the deaf, dumb, and blied

blind.
Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, presented the resolutions of the Logislature of New Jersey, in favor of grants of land in limited quantities to

actual settlers.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the War Department, communicating a statement of the expenditures made for the improvements of Western rivers and harbors, under the last act for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Referred, and ordered to be Houses, the whole work shall be done by the

ing, reported in layor of printing 35,500 additional copies of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Roport.

On motion by Mr. Hunter, the report was postroned till to-morrow.

Mr. Shields reported back the House joint resolution explanatory of the act regolating the appointment of cadets to West Point, declaring that

patrick, in opposition.

The amendment was then adopted—yeas 24, The amendment was then adopted—yeas 24, nays 13—as follows:

YEAS—Mesers Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Douglas, Everett, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Weller, and Wright—

the in support of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It was not his purpose to discuss the abstract question of Slavery, whatever may be its benefits and blessings to the master and the slave, in the slave States, and in the North, where their products are consumed. It was sufficient that the Constitution upheld and supported it. He would not discuss the general provisions of the bill. They would meet with no opposition upon principle.

the present day.

He argued that the doctrine of non-interven-

tion was not established in the acts of 1850 organizing the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. This doctrine could not be carried out to its legitimate results, unless the distinc-tion which exists between sovereign States and of 1850 did not establish the doctrine of nonintervention, nor did the bill against which he was now speaking.

He desired to do equal justice to all sections

of the country. He was proud of the prosper-ity of every State of the Union. He gloried in the whole Government, and would not see one star crased from our glorious flag. Much as he regarded Slavery with disfavor, looking upon it as the most cruel system, ever established, he would resist any attempt to interfere with it as it rests in the States. It was their instition, and let them cherish it. But when they asked him to extend it into territory now ree, and especially where it was prohibited by law, he would never give it his sanction. He did not believe that this bill could ever pass, for he did not think its friends had the numbers to pass it; but if it should pass, and this territory be wrenched from the North in violation of a solemn compact and against their earnest protest, then blame them not if they

hould take it back again.

Mr. Keitt then obtained the floor, when
The Committe rose, and the House adjourned

Senate, Thursday, March 30, 1854. Mr. Everett presented the memorial of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, praying the establishing of a geographical branch of the Congressional Library. Re-

ferred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Bell presented the memorial of a large number of citizens of Tennessee, of the Baptist denomination, praying that some provision be made, by which freedom of religious worship be secured to American citizens in foreign

land college, asking that Congress would grant a township of land to each incorporated col-loge in the United States.

Mr. Badger presented a memorial signed by forty-one citizens of North Carolina, remon strating against the passage of the Nebraska bill, on the ground that it proposed a violation of national faith. Mr. B. said that the signors were generally members of the respectable Society of Friends; but, as they were just and reasonable men, he had no doubt they were long since satisfied that they had entertained an unjust opinion of the kill.

A bill for the relief of John Guzman, o

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency

and providing that the printer of each House shall execute the printing ordered by the House of which he is the printer.

Mr. Fitzpatrick opposed the amendment, because it would necessarily involve the additional cost of at least \$15,000 for double comparities. He admitted the law was defeated.

tional cost of at least \$15,000 for double composition. He admitted the law was defective, but it was a question not proper to be decided in this way on the Deficiency bill. If the law could be amended without involving the increased charge for composition, he would favor it. A case of difficulty was now pending. The first part of the Patent Office Report—the mechanical part—was first ordered to be printed by the Senate, and was sent to the Senate printer. Subsequently, the second part—the agri ultural—was sent in to the House, and agri ultural—was sent in to the House, and agri ultural—was sent in to the House, and agri ultural—was sent in the printing of the printer of t

ment.
Mesers. Pearce, Bayard, Badger, and Pratt, continued the debate, in support of the amendment; and Mesers. Stuart, Hamlin, and Fitz-

persons in the said States, with a recommendation that if do not pass. The raport of the committee was read. It argues at length that the Goften Government has no power that the Gommittee was read. It argues at length that the Goften Government has no power that the committee was read. It argues at length that the Goften Government has no power that the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Bennett, from the same committee, made a minority report, and acaded that it might be recommendated to he printed.

Mr. Orr objected to the reading.

On mation of Mr. Hendricks, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 10,000 copies of both expediency of printing

rai provisions of the bill. They would meet with no opposition upon principle.

The bill is said to be premature. This objection will not stand scrutiny. But it is now before us, and we have only to examine it, and to act upon it.

There are American citizens in the Territo-States Government to protect the institution of Slavery! The commerce, the fisheries, the manufactures, of the North, were protected. Why not protect the more beneficent condition of society in the South? But the South would protect it. She would meet the foe.

Mr. Benton followed, and spoke in oppositions.

tion to the bill properly before the Committee, appropriating three million dollars for the contruction of war steamers. He said that a navy could only be needed for the defence of or coasts or our commerce, or for purposes of con-quest; and he thought we need it for none of

Since the war of 1812, the opinion had been growing, that we need a navy. If we do, how much of a navy do we need? Let us know. We dwell upon a continent, and not upon an island. Our policy is peace, not war-defence not conquest. The squadron system had grown into use

but unwisely, he thought. In the Mediteranean the pretext for the squadron of one hundred guns had passed away. The four Barbary Powers no longer molest our commerce there. But the squadron is continued. The Home squadron, the Brazil squadron, and the Pacific Since 1812 we had probably expended three hundred millions of dollars in increasing our

navy, and all to little advantage to any p except the ship builders. To build and let rot appeared to be the routine of our efforts in thi Mr. Clingman responded briefly, and was

followed by Mr. Bocock, who spoke at length, in reply to Mr. Benton. The debate was subsequently continued u ler the five minute rule.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, March 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: In pursuance of a call published in our pa pers, signed by a thousand Democrats, a large meeting convened last night at Greenwood Hall, to protest against the Nebraska bill. Dr. George Fries, ex-member of Congres

was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with a very pertinent address, explaining the objects of the meeting. A large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. Among them was our Democrat county treasurer, a Democratic justice of the peace, one of the Presidential electors who cast ne vote of Ohio for Pierce, and a number of other influential and prominent Democrats Charles Reemelin was then called on for a speech, and delivered an able and eloquent address against the measure. He took radical Free Democratic ground, and declared himself willing, should a State Convention be called to organize a party for Freedom, to joir with it in warring for Liberty against Slavery He read a resolution, sent to the meeting by Convention of Germans, now holding in this city, representing German voluntary associations from some forty or fifty counties in the

State.
The following is the resolution: Resolved, That we are fully in favor of the object of your meeting, which comes off this evening, as an expression of indignation against the monstrous Nebraska fraud, and promise our hearty co-peration against each and every extension of Slavary."

extension of Slavery"

Mr. Reemelin said he was extensively quainted among the Germans of the State; he had some fifty invitations to address Anti-Ne-

had some hisy invitations to autress Anti-re-braska meetings, and he was confident that nine out of every ten of the Germans of Ohio were opposed to the bill.

Judge Hoadly next gave an elequent address. He road the following despatch from Hon. Jas. J. Faren, late editor of the Enquirer, and Mr.

J. Faren, late editor of the Enquirer, and Mr. Disney's predecessor in Congress:

"Columbus, March 24.—Sir: I am sorry I cannot be with you this evening. Circumstances beyond my control will keep me here until to-morrow. I wish to say, however, that I am opposed to removing the landmarks our fathers have set. There is no public necessity for it, and good with, as well as the future peace and quiet of the country, demand that understandings like that of the Missouri Compromise should be sparedly observed. promise should be sacredly observed.
"Geo. H. Hoadly. JAS J. FARAN." "Geo. H. Hoadly. A series of resolutions of the right stamp

tion to the ka bill to the Committee of the Whole, that

amendment, and read some calculations to show that this amendment would involve an increase for composition.

Mr. Disney, from this district, voted with the Nobraska men. Will he be so reckless as to disregard the opinions of those who aided in Mr. Butler followed, in support of the amend-his election, and vote for the bill on its final

passage?

The clergy of our city, not terrified by the denunciations of Messrs. Douglas and Mason, are following the example set by their brethren of New England and New York. A petition against the Nebraska bill is in circulation among them, and has already received eighty signatures.

BACON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

ing, Writing, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, etc., \$40. Feb. 27 R. S. BACON, Principa Fob. 27

R. S. BACON, Principal From the Cincinnati Enquirer of March 12, 1853.

BACON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—The examination of the students in Book-keeping exhibited a degree of profesioney on their part highly creditable temselves and Mr. Bacon their instructor.

The most difficult problems in Double Entry were as rapidly solved as the most simple, giving ample proof to the audience that the information imparted during the session would be of practical benefit.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

The various complex questions proposed by the Principal and other gouldenen present were answere with great promptitude and conciseness, which reflect great credit upon the course of study pursued at the institution. From the Cincinnati Daily Times. Prom the Cincinnati Daily Times.

Mr. Bacon's school is in a flourishing annition and the patronage extended it is a high complimen to the thorough moreantile education there imparted From the Chillicothe Ancient Metropolis of May 8

From the Chilliothe Ancient Metropolis of May 8, 1853.

Mr. Bacon is unrivalled as a teacher—a diploma from his College, in Cincinnati, is required as a sine qua non in obtaining situations in the best mercantile houses in large cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 8, 1853.

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This whole institution is undoubtedly the most e

gant and finished establishment, for its purposes,

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who is sole agent in this city for the sale of these ir
struments, (the reputation of which has become work
wide,) is prepared to offer them at prices which,
those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfa
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surpassed by those of any other house in the city, I
does not hesitate to say that he can present indue loes not hesitate to say that he can present inents to buyers not to be found elsewhere. ments to buyers not to be found eisewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second-hand Pianos, at bargains, which he fearlessly asserts will defy competition. Also, elegant upright grand, and Boudoir Pianos; superior Melodoons made by D. & H. W. Smith; Martin's Guitars, and Brown's Harps.

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writing from a distance should give their town, county, and State, legibly.

Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon C. F. James,
and Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate.

Dec. — 5m

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of the 5th month, (may,) foot, and thorough En two weeks.

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ALLEN FLITCRAFT, Principal,

March 8—3m Eldridge's Hill, Salem co., N. J.

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ALFRED E. BEACH,
March 11—4tw
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Reference—P. T. Barnum, Eq., President of the
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N. G. NOKCROSS.

Lowell, Feb. 14, 1854 JOHN CALVERLEY.

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March 13. CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-MENT.

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or and Sole Proprietor.

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after three days use, he was able to ent or drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a preinsture grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratifude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world. I am yours with great respect,

J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans. L. B. R.

J. C. Ayer.

ROCK HILL, SOMERSET CO., N. J.,

July 21, 1252.

J. C. Ayer.

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Please send me a further supply, and believe me
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Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Wirdsor, C. W., June 26, 1852.

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this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my
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Yours, very respectfully,

D. A. McCullin, Attorney at Law.

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For A BROTHER'S RY

Could Eulalie better instructor hood-and guide well as educator, in liest? Such was the itself for the cons trio, three years afe I had thought nev

"No, no," oried customed seat, an gentle wife, and bu her teacher. "Dor great, lonely world me!"
"Ah!" eighed I ourl from that youn learn much that M must have Mary's Eulalie raised in

asked, "Your tone " Life's stern, sad My heart plead Mary was firm in h "The dear girl sadly, as Emalie, a Good night, passed "She leans upon me tendrils of her hear must be torn from of character to be has for a spirit so gained in this life "Ah, Mary! wh heart like yours?" ed, with a quick,

lashes.
What magic had once pale, plain face band's partial eye there expressive featur "I don'l know, Marian simpled from market." tion rippled from my of yours! This new of activity and usefu my fellow-men and prompting owe I the "To the promptin ture," she interrupte into its depths, and i not me!" But I am not writ best of wives. Heav for mortal words ca

daily beauty! So Eulalie went fi

the often-clouded wo

far toward the rising

Messengers of love w

between us, howeve the post office !- and life and heart of my as when every evenin and told over the day after an absence of ing caution to me: dear five hundred i oughly as you can formed in a day and one finds a real f not a treasure worth troduce to you Grad judge how proud I a

"You know how ! ing composition' pu lessen as the ordeal control my thoughts clothe them. I summory of Mary, and her remembered how s in supposing my ow so much attention and, at last, the desp upon me. I lost m "That troubleson powering me, howeve to read; I could sentence. That ence a glow of enthusias

pal, as I sat down, fe of iced water upon But strange, furtive veiled lids of several reation hour, the shunned me, or brus I were a freshly-impo ons whispers. "We must compli tion, Miss Lincoln! tone, a tall, sinister-l of an excited clique.
ing of all this flusher
of playing off the tho
own. My 'Lincoln
Ralph, was fired for the blazed to my forehea in an instant! Before Grace Conway—to widly looked up, as the senior class and of ward, and laid her h

"'For shame, Mar with fire in her large enough, girls, to act th "They shrunk awa

at the coming of a su

who, with an air of ed, observed:

approval and encour

Conway to take her isn't every one that i partial guardians!'
"The lightest rose my champion, as al "Nonsense! behave if you value my advi to a stranger and to your powers of discrit of nicety! Come!' turning to me, 'I like and I like your compruptly, as we passed allique: 'ee in school elique; 'so, in school-little about each other foolish impertinence them! Stop crying, simply ludicrous!'
'To think of such es comfort you by giving in that line, to which allusion. The first co perpetrated within th was voted suspicious terhood, and various out against my peace affair came to a crisis n confusion; not a

My plagiarism has bee of doubt—my composi print! I deigned not until I was solemnly council of teachers. truth—that my guardintended my themes, o particular effusion of raken and slimed it. taken, and slipped it i That silenced the girl "Grace Conway is at three years older than youd her years. She o dian, and always with at tells how large a cupies—her only livi en to me father, m

ter!' she exclaims, why the lide, lest they lips chose to utter